

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 32.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1876.

NO. 25

WILMINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Noon.—The
wires were so occupied with speculations
as to be much appreciated in Cincinnati
as to be much appreciated in Cincinnati.
Job Hill, and the other political leaders
of Boston reports much them.

Mr. Morton, of the North Carolina State
although I was a native-born Ohioan
and love this beautiful State. Still I
love my adopted State better. Now
according to the evidence adduced
by the Committee on Constitutional
right, I have no legal right to do
anything in every material issue. Mr.
Spencer and his followers, backed up
by the organized element of the
Republican Executive Committee of
that State, and a delegation entitled
to speak at this meeting, have
made strenuous efforts were made
before that committee by the chairman
to suppress debate in favor of Mr.
Spencer and his delegation. [Applause]

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FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1876.

For Governor:
Zebulon B. Vance,
OF MECKLENBURG.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
Thomas J. Jarvis,
OF PITTS.

For Secretary of State:
JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
OF New Hanover.

For Attorney General:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF Wilson.

For Treasurer:
J. M. WORTH,
OF Randolph.

For Auditor:
SAMUEL P. LOVE,
OF Haywood.

For Supt. of Public Instruction:
J. C. SCARBOROUGH,
OF Johnston.

Presidential Electors for the State at Large
DANIEL G. FOWLE, of Wake.
J. M. LEACH, of Davie.

District Electors
1st District — JOHN F. WOOTEN, of Lenoir.
2d District — J. H. BURKE, of Duplin.
3d District — F. O. ROBBINS, of Wake.
4th District — J. W. B. GLENN, of Yanceyburg.
5th District — W. B. GLENN, of Yancey.

FOR CONGRESS.
THIRD DISTRICT: **ALFRED M. WADDELL,**
OF New Hanover.

FOURTH DISTRICT: **JOSEPH J. DAVIS,**
OF Franklin.

FIFTH DISTRICT: **ALFRED M. SCALES,**
OF Rockingham.

SIXTH DISTRICT: **WALTER L. STEELE,**
OF Richmond.

SEVENTH DISTRICT: **WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,**
OF Iredell.

RESULT OF RADICAL MINCIE.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* briefly but pointedly calls attention to the result of Radical misrule in North Carolina. The story has been told before, but it will bear telling many more times. It says:

The public debt of the State of North Carolina up to the year 1868, when the present Constitution was adopted, and the subsequent Radical misrule began, may be classified thus:

1. Bonds issued before the war called "Old Bonds".....	\$8,372,900
2. Bonds issued since the war, but not yet acts passed before.....	2,297,000
3. Bonds issued during the war for internal improvements.....	1,129,000
4. Bonds issued since the war for funding interest and matured bonds	2,418,000
Total.....	\$14,215,000

HANCOCK AND HENRICKS.

The platform adopted at Cincinnati last week for the Radical candidates for President and Vice President to go before the country, is as remarkable for the distinctness with which it seeks the

Democrat party as the

Cincinnati delegates nominated.

Both of them were Greeley men, and have not acted with the Republican party for four years, but they

should be remembered, that it is

undoubtedly true, but like many

other hardships of this life, it must

be borne for the reason, if for no other,

that it is cheaper for the good men to

support criminals in confinement than

to permit them to go at large.

The good of the community absolutely

requires that crime shall be punished

at any cost, but at the same time com-

mon sense teaches that criminals ought

to be made to earn their living, if it be

possible to do so. The amendments

proposes to give the State the

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pose to make in this matter. Let them

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THE AMENDMENTS—HOW TO BUILD OUR RAILROADS.

The eleventh article of the Constitution relates to punishments for crime, to the institutions provided for that purpose, and to State institutions for charitable purposes.

The only change in this article proposed by the amendments is made by adding a provision to the first section authorizing all convicts, sentenced to hard labor, to be employed on public works or highways or other labor for the public benefit, and the farming out of the same where and on such manner as may be provided by law. No convict shall be so farmed out, however, who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, rape, attempt to commit rape, or arson.

The object of this amendment is plain to the common understanding. It is to benefit the State by carrying on the public works of various kinds that are so much needed for the development of the resources of the State. Ever watchful of the interests of the people, the Democratic party last week in Convention assembled, pledged itself to use the convict labor of the State for the purpose of securing the completion of those great works of improvement that shall bring together in more intimate union the people of the East and the people of the West, thereby giving each section easy access to other markets than its own for the sale of its surplus products.

In some such disposition as this, be not made of the criminals of the State, they will necessarily have to be kept in confinement in our jails and penitentiaries and thereby entail upon the people the expenditure of vast sums of money for money for food for criminals to live in and for food to eat, without any corresponding advantage to the State. The number of convicts consequent upon the present stricter administration of the law is so great that it must be a burden to the State, and the law must be made to bear down on the criminal class.

It is to be hoped that the

Heathen Chinese and the Cincinnati Convention, from which it appears that the true inwardness of the Convention was not by any means altogether lovely. According to this account the bottom facts show that the fire works, caissons, lights, brass bands, the banners and big type and the boughs for distinguished visitors were all for Blaine. The galleries were for Bristol. The "cooler heads" soon determined that neither Blaine nor Bristol would do. Blaine because he was under fire and pretty certain to be hit, Bristol because he was born too far South. Wines and liquors were banished from the parlors of all the delegations and we are not surprised for so many of their prominent men in jail and in grief because of whisky frauds it was natural that both the sight and sound of the "ardent" should be painfully suggestive. Mr. Edward McPherson "led in a cheap array of salt and pepper gray garments," aided by Greeley men in 1872, by dollars from the District of Columbia and that "eloquent indolent Bob Ingersoll," all for Blaine, Don Cameron, the Secretary of War, supported by a few benevolent North Carolinians against him. "Pledges were violated." The two votes were "stolen." No convict shall be so farmed out, however, who has been sentenced on a charge of murder, rape, attempt to commit rape, or arson.

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The result of the labors of the Democratic Conservative Convention, which assembled in Raleigh last Wednesday, is before the people of the State. The Convention was the largest, most imposing and most distinguished political gathering ever held in North Carolina. Its influence must surely be felt throughout the length and breadth of the State. The earnestness, the spirit of harmony, the unparalleled industry, the very great enthusiasm which characterized its session, as well as the acceptable ticket which it nominated, will certainly command it and its labor to the thoughtful citizens of the old State.

We have already, in an extended article, referred to the nominee for governor, Hon. Z. B. VANCE. And to him is known of all men. Indeed the enthusiasm which there was announced of his name created, and the unanimity with which he was nominated, showed plainly that he was the great popular favorite, and any other result would not have been acceptable to the people, and the Convention would have been pronounced a failure. His triumphant election by a good majority seems as certain as that the *news* of November will come. His clarion voice will be heard throughout the entire State, and he will arouse our people to a degree of enthusiasm seldom witnessed in a political campaign.

The nominee for Lieutenant Governor, Hon. T. J. JARVIS of Pitt, is well known to the people of North Carolina, entering public life as a member of the Legislature of 1868 and 1869, he was the foremost of that devoted little band of Conservatives in the body, which watched with jealous care the interests of the people, and which was enabled finally to check the reckless extravagance and unprecedent corruption with which the Republicans were wasting the substance and bringing debt and dishonor upon the State.

For his brave service then, he was selected Speaker of the House of Representatives at the meeting of the General Assembly in November 1870, and served in that capacity with distinguished ability, commanding himself to both parties by the intelligence, the impartiality and the dispatch with which he discharged the duties of his high trust. In the summer of 1871, he canvassed the western portion of the State in favor of the call of the Convention, and to the impression which he then made, and the friends he attached to him in that canvass he owes his success now, in a great measure.

Mr. JARVIS is one of the finest speakers in the State, and will add strength to the ticket.

served the people of Randolph and Moore in the State Senate, and as the chairman of the Finance Committee has shown himself every way fitted for the important responsibilities which will devolve upon him. The Hon. J. M. LEACH, one of the electors for the State at large, said in regard to this nomination in his admirable speech at the ratification meeting in Raleigh in referring to the character of the Worth family for incorruptible honesty, that if a boy had been taught to steal until he was grown, and then changed his name to Worth, he would stop immediately. The State may well be congratulated at the prospect of having her finances placed in such competent and worthy hands.

The nominee for Auditor, Dr. S. L. LOVE, of Haywood, belongs to one of the oldest and most influential families of our transmontane section. He has served in both branches of the General Assembly with ability and with entire satisfaction to his constituents. His name and character and ability add greatly to the strength of the ticket in his section. The unanimity of his nomination was as flattering as it well deserved.

Mr. J. C. SCARBOROUGH, of Johnson, is a native of Wake, and is a member of a large, intelligent and influential family in the central counties of the State. He graduated at Wake Forest College with distinction, and has devoted himself to teaching with marked ability and success. He is greatly respected and beloved in his section, and enjoys a popularity attained by few. A man of strong intellect, of fine culture, of successful experience, of enviable character and of spotless integrity, he will be a Superintendent of Public Instruction "the right man in the right place."

The ticket is a good and strong one. All the elements of the party and all the sections of the State are represented on it. We are sure that if the people will only do their duty the election of these gentlemen is certain. They will do their full duty we are assured. VANCE, JARVIS, ENGELEHARD, and KENAN, intend to canvass the State, while the others will not be idle. Messrs. Vance and ENGELEHARD will soon make joint appointments in the West, and Messrs. JARVIS and KENAN will also make a tour through other portions of the section at an early day. We are sure our oppressed people will give them a warm greeting, and we know that they will, in return, enter them with able and interesting speeches. The canvass will doubtless be more thorough than any which has heretofore taken place in North Carolina, and we shall look forward with hope and with bright anticipations to the result.

KERR-ITS LESSON.

In our yesterday's issue we endeavored to show that to the Democratic leaders, when they found that the Democratic House was determined, and had the ability of carrying out the determination, to bring to light some of the most glaring acts of political and personal corruption with which he discharged the duties of his high trust. In the summer of 1871, he canvassed the western portion of the State in favor of the call of the Convention, and to the impression which he then made, and the friends he attached to him in that canvass he owes his success now, in a great measure.

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The people of this section cannot forget the sagacity displayed by Mr. ENGELEHARD, when, as chairman of the Congressional Executive Committee, all others having at given up the field, he brought out Col. Waddell to oppose Dooly, the great lion of Radicalism, and thus put in motion in this District the golden era of triumph.

The people of this section will never forget that to Mr. ENGELEHARD is principally due the thorough organization of the party; an organization which has steadily held in check the growth of abuses and corruptions in those counties where the Radical majorities ruled the hour; an organization which has steadily contributed to have its own strength wherever its influence has been felt.

But it is not now of the services which he has rendered the Democratic party that we wish to speak, but of the strength which we believe his name gives to the ticket. He is well posted in all the minutest details as to the political history of the country, well known throughout the State and universally popular, of the finest abilities and attainments, a most indefatigable and successful canvasser, a forcible and effective debator, of such vigorous health as to be equal to the task of canvassing the entire State, and we know of no man, as we have heretofore said, who by his name, by his character, and by his ability in the canvass, could give more strength to the State ticket.

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THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES
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The Republican party in its National Convention has adopted its platform and has put forward the ticket which the people did not think Harney ought to be believed. This is unquestionably a very weak point. Taking for granted that such had been the case, enough bitter enemies of Mr. Kerr could easily have been found in the House who would have voted against him, even though he was innocent. As it was, however, the vindication was too complete to admit of a doubt in the mind of any man. Those who might have doubted felt the power and influence of those who did not, and, as a result, voted as the majority did. A leader spoke in favor of unanimous acquittal, the others could not do other than follow. The evidence justified it, being of insufficient strength to be left alone if it had to be constantly backed up with fresh (though worthless) during the entire period of the investigation.

When Mr. Kerr's name was first lowered in connection with a dishonest action, the republican press were loud in their belief in his innocence, because they knew in this parade of sudden generosity a point for political capital. There is many a man who would say the republicans were the most forgiving of men, because they are generous enough not to believe in the guilt of a prominent Democrat, and that being the case, there must be purity in their ranks. This was a newly-designed snare only, by which they hoped to entrap the unwary. These declarations of the Speaker's innocence at first have only proved how insincere and shallow were the feelings which prompted them. The truth is they never intended to believe in Mr. Kerr's innocence. They flaunted this in the face of the public only because they felt assured the man charged with defaming his character would be no possible chance of vindication. Taking everything into consideration, it would be better for the press who are pitted against Mr. Kerr to keep quiet, at least until the investigations against Mr. Blaine are ended."

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The pith and point of the voluntary endorsement which Mr. Hayes gives to Judge Taft lies in the fact that the contest of the convention turned on an energetic effort to please the Liberal Republican party by his nomination. The attempt failed, and Mr. Hayes became a candidate, accepting the nomination by telegraph the same day. In the bitter and hard-fought canvass which followed Mr. Hayes was successful, receiving a majority of 5,644 over Mr. Allen. The duties of the third term to which Mr. Hayes was thus raised on an anti-third-term platform, like the two terms that preceded it, have been so far successfully executed by Governor Hayes, without affording the slightest ground for comment, for observation or for reflection, and Mr. Hayes enters the Presidential contest the third figure in head which the party could furnish.

Then comes a sketch of the candidate for the Vice Presidency:

WILLIAM A. WHEELER.

Three times elected Governor and twice a Congressman, Mr. Hayes has never yet carried either State or district by a heavy majority. A native of Ohio, Mr. Hayes gained his academic education within the limits of that State, commanded an Ohio regiment during the war and has passed his entire professional life at the bar of the State. He is now fifty-four years old, having been born at Delware, O., October 4, 1822. He graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., and obtained his professional education at the Cambridge Law School. The practice of his profession began in Cincinnati in his thirty-fourth year, when he received his first official position as City Solicitor, which he held till the war broke out in 1861. Very near in opening he enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, and served with the regiment till he received the command of a brigade in 1864. His first appointment was a major, his first promotion came within less than a year, and in September of 1862 he held a commissionership as brigadier-general and was promoted to the rank of colonel. He left, however, after a year's service, and making up in a lawyer's office the seven years' study required before admission to the bar, he began the practice of his profession in Franklin County. He had been practising but a few years when he was elected as a Democratic candidate to the office of District Attorney in Franklin County, the election being the first held under the new Constitution. At the close of his term of office he was selected to the Assembly, this time as a Whig, the county having cast a tie vote at a previous State election between the Whig and Loco-foco candidates, and received, home and army vote together, 3,098 majority over Jos. C. Butler, the Democratic candidate. A re-election to the Assembly followed, and for a time Mr. Wheeler was a member of the House of Representatives for Congress, to which he was re-elected for a third term in 1866. He was then promoted to the rank of colonel and was the first officer whose command established a position at South Mountain. Two years later he had become Brigadier-General Hayes when he received the Republican nomination in the Second Ohio District, a part of Hamilton county, and received, home and army vote together, 3,098 majority over Jos. C. Butler, the Democratic candidate. The Whig delegation to the Thirty-ninth Congress, in which General Hayes took his seat December, 1865, was remarkable for its ability, and included such names as Avery and Trumpton from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If their great leaders had not fallen they would enjoy the extreme satisfaction of having a few Democratic as bed-fellows in their beds of infamy.

And when the Democrats should call the election of the speaker, the Republicans would back that there were a few Democrats in the House to make it difficult for the ticket.

But so far this line of defense has

signally failed. No damage has yet been done to the Democratic phalanx by any such efforts of the Republicans. The canvass will doubtless be more thorough than any which has heretofore taken place in North Carolina, and we shall look forward with hope and with bright anticipations to the result.

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